TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. '86 (f)	Mar. '85	% Change	Feb. '86 (p)	Jan. '86 (r)	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85
TOTAL POPULATION	1,669.6	1,641.8	1.7	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3	1,658.0	1,655.7	1,653.3	1,651.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older	1,111.6	1,089.7	2.0	1,109.8	1,108.0	1,106.2	1,104.3	1,102.5	1,100.7	1,098.8	1,097.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	744.2	721.4	2.3	747.8	752.7	739.7	742.8	738.9	730.7	730.3	725.3
Participation Rate	66.9	66.8		67.4	67.9	66.9	67.3	67.0	66.4	66.5	66.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	703.2	681.9	3.1	706.7	708.8	696.7	696.1	698.5	689.2	689.7	683.5
Employment Ratio[2]	58.1	57.2		58.2	58.3	56.2	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.7
Nonagricultural Employment	638.0	612.1	4.2	638.3	640.1	620.3	620.8	624.5	621.5	619.2	617.4
Self-employed & Domestics	53.6	57.9	-7.5	56.4	56.1	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.0	59.2	56.7
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	-1.6	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	41.0	45.5	-9.8	41.1	43.9	43.0	46.7	40.4	41.5	40.5	41.8
Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.3		5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	367.4	368.3	-1.4	362.0	355.3	366.5	361.5	363.6	370.0	368.5	371.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[3]	132.3	127.8		132.1	132.1	127.3	127.6	127.5	127.8	128.1	127.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	640.9	619.9	3.4	640.0	639.4	632.0	630.0	628.8	627.9	627.5	623.9
Mining	8.7	11.0	-20.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.1
Contract Construction	35.9	35.2	2.0	36.7	36.6	34.3	35.7	36.0	35.5	35.9	35.7
Manufacturing	93.9	94.8	-0.9	94.0	93.4	92.4	94.9	95.5	93.7	93.7	93.5
Durable Goods	64.8	66.7	-2.8	64.9	64.6	64.1	66.3	67.1	65.4	65.5	65.4
Nondurable Goods	29.1	28.1	3.7	29.1	28.8	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.1
Trans, Comm. & Pub Util	37.8	36.9	2.2	37.9	38.0	37.7	36.5	36.4	37.1	37.0	36.6
Trade	152.7	146.3	4.4	152.3	152.0	148.7	149.4	149.0	148.4	149.0	149.3
Wholesale	36.0	35.5	1.4	35.9	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.9	36.0
Retail	116.7	110.8	5.3	116.4	116.1	113.2	113.6	113.2	112.7	113.2	113.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Est	32.7	30.6	6.8	32.5	32.2	31.9	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.0
Services	138.1	129.4	6.7	136.7	137.3	135.9	133.2	132.4	133.9	133.6	132.5
Government	141.2	135.7	4.0	141.1	141.2	142.2	139.9	139.3	138.6	137.7	136.1
Federal	40.3	38.4	5.2	40.4	40.6	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.2	39.8	39.3
State	37.4	35.9	4.2	37.4	37.2	37.4	35.7	35.7	36.6	36.4	35.9
Local	63.4	61.5	3.2	63.3	63.4	63.9	63.9	63.3	61.7	61.5	60.9

(f) Figures represent estimated trends, not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Feb. 1986(p)	% Change from Feb. '85	% Distribution	Feb. 1986(p)	% Change from Feb. '85	% Distribution	Feb. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	358.2	2.0	100.0	272.1	5.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.0	22.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.7	77.9
Contract Construction	27.8	1.1	7.8	3.1	10.7	1.1	22.4	72.5
Manufacturing	63.9	0.3	17.8	28.7	2.0	10.5	60.9	65.8
Durable Goods	46.5	2.9	13.0	17.6	-3.8	6.5	41.5	64.7
Nondurable Goods	17.4	7.4	4.9	11.1	0.9	4.1	19.4	68.1
Transportation, Commun. & Pub. Util.	26.4	5.2	7.4	10.7	-4.5	3.9	25.2	67.9
Total Trade	79.0	-3.3	22.1	69.6	5.9	25.6	130.5	87.8
Wholesale Trade	26.4	1.5	7.4	9.0	1.1	3.3	29.2	82.5
Retail Trade	52.6	4.2	14.7	60.6	6.7	22.3	101.3	89.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	12.6	11.5	3.5	19.8	4.2	7.3	25.1	77.5
Services	65.2	3.8	18.2	71.8	10.0	26.4	103.6	75.6
Total Government	75.3	2.3	21.0	67.8	6.6	24.9	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.6	3.8	6.9	15.5	6.9	5.7	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	2.5	4.6	6.9	3.0	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.1	6.6	2.3	8.6	10.3	3.2	NA	NA
State Government	18.5	2.2	5.2	20.2	6.3	7.4	NA	NA
State Education	12.0	-0.8	3.4	9.5	5.6	3.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.5	8.3	1.8	10.7	7.0	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	32.2	1.3	9.0	32.1	6.6	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	16.7	0.0	4.7	24.5	5.6	9.0	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.5	2.6	4.3	7.6	10.1	2.8	NA	NA

p = preliminary

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Mar. '86(f)	Mar. '85	% Chg.	Feb. '86(p)	Jan. '86(r)	Mar. '86(f)	Mar. '85	% Chg.	Feb. '86(p)	Jan. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	488.0	475.3	2.7	488.5	492.6	95.8	94.2	1.7	95.4	95.1
Employed	451.7	447.4	1.0	461.1	463.7	90.0	86.7	3.8	89.2	88.5
Unemployed	26.3	27.9	-5.7	27.4	28.9	5.8	7.5	-22.7	6.2	6.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.9	0.0	5.6	5.9	6.1	8.0	0.0	6.5	6.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	440.4	426.2	3.3	436.8	436.2	73.3	70.8	3.5	72.6	71.7
Mining	2.0	3.4	-41.2	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	21.5	20.9	2.9	21.1	21.1	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.7	3.0
Manufacturing	62.5	63.3	-1.4	62.2	62.3	11.3	11.7	-3.4	11.3	11.0
Durable Goods	44.6	46.4	-3.9	44.5	44.6	8.1	8.6	-5.8	8.1	7.9
Nondurable Goods	17.9	17.0	5.3	17.7	17.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp., Commun. & Pub. Util.	29.2	28.7	1.7	29.0	28.8	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.2
Total Trade	109.6	105.2	4.2	109.0	110.1	15.0	14.3	4.9	14.9	15.0
Wholesale Trade	30.7	30.3	1.3	30.6	30.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	78.9	74.9	5.3	78.4	79.5	13.4	12.7	5.5	13.3	13.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	26.7	25.0	6.8	26.3	26.1	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.4	2.3
Services	94.7	88.8	6.6	93.4	93.0	25.6	24.0	6.7	25.1	24.7
Total Government	94.2	90.8	3.7	93.8	92.8	13.9	13.5	3.0	13.8	13.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Mar. '86(f)	Feb. 86(p)	Jan. '86(r)	Mar. '85	Mar. '86(f)	Mar. '85	% Change	Mar. '86(f)	Mar. '85	% Change
State Total	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	738,310	721,500	2.3	635,500	614,530	3.4
Bear River	4.5	4.6	4.9	6.4	43,630	42,020	3.8	37,130	35,050	5.9
Box Elder	4.1	4.2	4.6	6.0	15,750	15,060	4.6	14,040	13,150	6.8
Cache	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.5	26,980	26,260	2.7	22,710	21,570	5.3
Rich	6.6	5.6	7.3	8.0	900	700	28.6	380	330	15.2
Wasatch Front	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	501,550	488,010	2.8	452,170	437,120	3.4
North	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.5	156,770	153,050	2.4	111,750	107,350	4.1
Davis	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	79,400	77,080	3.0	51,170	49,260	3.9
Morgan	7.5	7.7	8.0	6.7	1,650	1,620	1.9	970	940	3.2
Weber	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.9	75,720	74,350	1.8	59,610	57,150	4.3
South	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.1	344,780	334,960	2.9	340,420	329,770	3.2
Salt Lake	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	332,900	323,810	2.8	329,830	319,810	3.1
Tooele	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8	11,880	11,150	6.5	10,590	9,960	6.3
Mountainland	6.3	6.7	7.1	8.0	107,450	105,610	1.7	82,260	79,410	3.6
Summit	4.1	5.4	6.0	5.8	7,730	7,740	-0.1	7,140	6,990	2.1
Utah	6.1	6.5	6.9	8.3	95,850	94,240	1.7	73,320	70,630	3.8
Wasatch	17.5	13.2	14.0	13.7	3,870	3,630	6.6	1,800	1,790	0.6
Central	11.3	12.5	13.2	10.6	23,070	23,930	-3.6	15,460	15,910	-2.8
Juab	20.2	21.1	22.2	19.7	2,020	1,930	4.7	1,500	1,400	7.1
Millard	6.2	6.4	6.8	5.5	8,060	8,570	-6.0	5,230	5,600	-6.6
Piute	22.2	18.5	18.6	22.1	380	390	-2.6	180	170	5.9
Sanpete	17.9	20.1	21.0	15.6	5,740	6,030	-4.8	3,480	3,650	-4.7
Sevier	8.3	10.1	10.7	9.0	6,060	6,160	-1.6	4,680	4,690	-0.2
Wayne	9.7	11.1	14.8	11.1	810	850	-4.7	390	400	-2.5
Southwestern	6.9	8.6	7.3	7.0	27,310	26,950	1.3	19,790	19,130	3.5
Beaver	6.4	7.9	9.5	5.6	2,180	2,410	-9.5	1,450	1,510	-4.0
Garfield	19.3	21.4	22.6	24.2	1,300	1,370	-5.1	1,120	1,070	4.7
Iron	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.2	8,580	8,450	1.5	6,680	6,540	2.1
Kane	13.7	11.4	14.2	13.9	1,830	1,840	-0.5	1,080	1,000	8.0
Washington	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.0	13,420	12,880	4.2	9,460	9,010	5.0
Uintah Basin	12.6	12.2	11.6	12.3	15,800	15,830	-0.2	11,970	12,030	-0.5
Daggett	1.8	3.8	6.1	8.9	340	300	13.3	230	220	4.5
Duchesne	16.4	14.9	14.4	14.3	5,940	5,680	4.6	4,220	4,130	2.2
Uintah	10.6	10.9	10.2	11.3	9,520	9,850	-3.4	7,520	7,680	-2.1
Southeastern	9.9	9.8	10.2	13.1	19,550	19,180	1.9	16,730	15,890	5.3
Carbon	8.8	8.9	9.4	11.5	8,760	8,580	2.1	7,640	7,280	4.9
Emery	9.8	9.3	9.8	16.6	4,130	4,070	1.5	4,060	3,710	9.4
Grand	14.8	16.1	15.4	17.4	3,010	2,990	0.7	2,040	2,020	1.0
San Juan	7.4	7.4	7.6	9.0	3,650	3,540	3.1	2,990	2,880	3.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985
MINING	$484.81	$468.79	$544.43	40.1	40.8	42.6	$12.09	$11.49	$12.78
CONSTRUCTION	465.33	484.07	485.20	36.1	36.7	38.6	12.89	13.19	12.57
MANUFACTURING	370.80	373.32	356.09	40.0	39.8	40.1	9.27	9.38	8.88
Durable Goods	382.73	386.92	373.35	40.5	40.6	41.3	9.45	9.53	9.04
Nondurable Goods	337.65	336.52	309.86	38.5	37.6	36.8	8.77	8.95	8.42
TRADE	222.90	217.56	236.81	30.0	29.6	31.2	7.43	7.35	7.59
Wholesale Trade	356.39	340.37	368.40	34.5	33.8	37.1	10.33	10.07	9.93
Retail Trade	174.33	173.66	187.05	28.3	28.1	29.0	6.16	6.18	6.45
AVERAGE	311.67	309.61	315.15	34.1	33.8	34.9	9.14	9.16	9.03

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p - preliminary r - revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985
MINING	$598.98	$589.12	$549.36	44.7	44.8	43.6	$13.40	$13.15	$12.60
Metal Mining	522.59	499.32	576.68	39.5	36.5	43.1	13.23	13.68	13.38
Bituminous Coal Mining	687.53	721.60	660.39	44.5	45.7	41.3	15.45	15.79	15.99
CONSTRUCTION	470.49	488.00	474.77	36.7	37.8	37.8	12.82	12.91	12.56
MANUFACTURING	378.54	385.67	367.88	40.1	40.3	39.6	9.44	9.57	9.29
Durable Goods	407.40	413.98	390.70	42.0	42.2	41.3	9.70	9.81	9.46
Primary Metal Industries	610.44	594.46	574.74	40.4	40.8	41.2	15.11	14.57	13.95
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	390.53	397.20	348.47	43.2	43.6	40.9	9.04	9.11	8.52
Transportation Equipment	491.88	544.99	493.41	41.3	44.2	42.1	11.91	12.33	11.72
Nondurable Goods	316.08	325.97	314.87	36.0	36.3	35.7	8.78	8.98	8.82
Food & Kindred Products	288.49	298.66	303.85	34.8	36.6	37.1	8.29	8.16	8.19
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	517.92	535.77	543.49	41.6	41.5	43.1	12.45	12.91	12.61
TRADE	209.52	207.06	221.19	29.1	29.0	30.3	7.20	7.14	7.30
Wholesale Trade	369.14	360.98	363.58	35.7	35.6	37.1	10.34	10.14	9.80
Retail Trade	163.47	162.87	177.10	27.2	27.1	28.2	6.01	6.01	6.28
Food Stores	209.44	208.08	224.20	27.2	27.2	29.5	7.70	7.65	7.60
Other Retail	165.80	164.10	180.91	30.2	30.0	28.9	5.49	5.47	6.26
AVERAGE	315.67	316.69	314.64	34.2	34.2	34.5	9.23	9.26	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p - preliminary r - revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Mar. '86	Preliminary Feb. '86	Final Jan. '86	Final Mar. '85	Final Feb. '85	Final Jan. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,043	4,699	4,550	7,716	7,190	6,963
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	3,166	3,223	3,060	5,304	5,400	5,127
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	8,209	7,922	7,610	13,020	12,590	12,090
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,269	3,152	3,310	8,154	4,100	4,309
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,273	3,941	3,560	4,709	5,670	5,121
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,953	2,270	2,583	2,656	2,127	2,918
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	16,886	18,184	18,549	16,342	19,809	21,251
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.99	3.21	3.27	3.05	3.72	3.92
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,988,000	$10,219,541	$11,641,000	$9,186,914	$9,656,930	$10,065,248

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

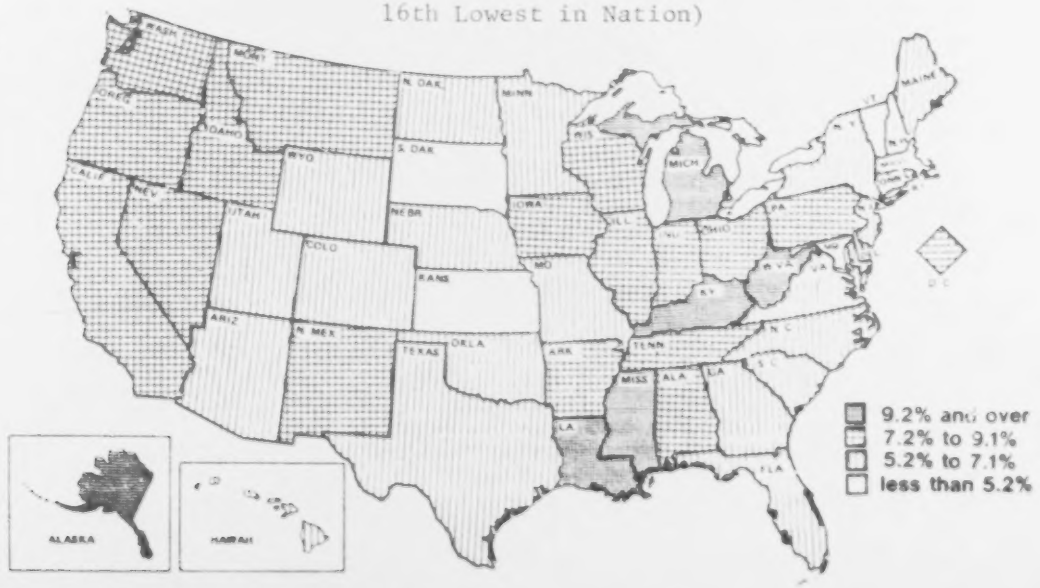
TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Feb. '85	From Last Month	Feb. '85 to Feb. '86	Jan. '85 to Jan. '86	Dec. '84 to Dec. '85	Nov. '84 to Nov. '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U')	327.5	328.4	327.4	326.6	317.4	—0.3	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.6
Food and Beverages	307.7	307.9	305.6	303.6	301.4	—0.1	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.5
Food at Home	301.5	302.5	299.3	296.6	298.6	—0.3	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.4
Housing	356.5	356.8	355.8	355.0	343.6	—0.1	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.1
Rent Residential	273.7	273.4	272.4	271.7	258.4	0.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6
Fuel and Other Util.	390.0	394.6	393.3	392.1	386.5	—1.2	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.2
Medical Care	422.3	418.2	414.7	413.0	393.8	1.0	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6
Apparel and Upkeep	204.1	205.0	209.0	211.2	201.8	—0.4	1.1	2.6	2.9	2.9
Transportation	319.2	323.9	324.0	323.2	314.3	—1.5	1.6	2.9	2.6	2.2
Gasoline	350.8	372.5	376.8	376.1	351.6	—5.8	—0.2	4.4	3.0	1.9
Energy²	408.9	424.7	426.5	425.1	411.4	—3.7	—0.6	2.5	1.8	0.8
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	304.7	309.0	310.2	309.7	309.2	—1.4	—1.5	—0.3	0.1	—0.2
Finished Goods	292.3	296.2	297.2	296.7	292.5	—1.3	—0.1	1.2	1.6	1.5
Intermediate Materials	313.5	317.2	318.8	318.1	318.6	—1.2	—1.6	—0.8	—0.3	—0.7
Crude Materials	290.5	301.3	304.7	305.6	318.3	—3.6	—8.7	—5.7	—5.7	—5.6

' Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers
² Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rates by State, 1985 Annual Average

(Utah= 5.9%
16th Lowest in Nation)



SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1986 published May 1986

ITS NEVER DOWNHILL ALL THE WAY

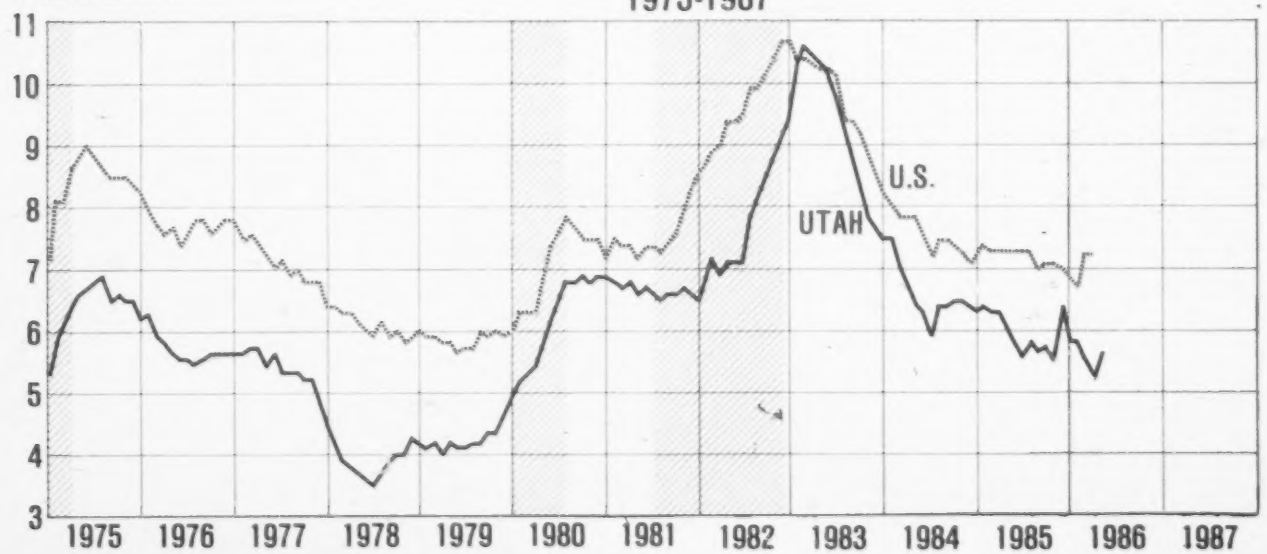
Once the economy passes the initial phases of a recovery, the unemployment rate hardly ever follows a straight downhill path. It bounces around, but generally edges lower and lower. In April, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate ricocheted up a little to 5.4 percent. However, the March 1986 rate registered only 5.2 percent — the lowest Utah jobless rate since the early months of this decade!

Still, the April measure ranks as the second lowest Utah unemployment of this longer-than-average economic recuperation. On a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 40,500 Utahns were looking for work in April — nearly seven percent fewer than last year. In fact, the rate has dropped six-tenths of a percentage point from April 1985. Moreover, joblessness for the State as a whole has not increased significantly in spite of several recent and momentous layoffs.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Summer Job Prospects for Youth
- CPI and ACCRA, Cost-of-Living Indexes
- Non-Farm Job Index and Employment Ratio
- Utah Affirmative Action Information - 1985

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

NOT QUITE AS FLASHY

Now, let's shift our focus from unemployment to employment. Between April 1985 and April 1986, Utah added about 18,800 new jobs to its nonagricultural payrolls — an increase of 3.0 percent. Although not quite as flashy as recent year-over gains, Utah's April nonfarm job additions remain consistent with steady economic growth. Of course, Utah still shows non-homogenous employment expansion/contraction among the various industries.

MINING TAKES ANOTHER BLOW

Let's get the bad news over with. Mining, an industry mired down in the economic muck of falling mineral and oil prices, took another blow during the month of April. Coal mining, the one extraction sector actually maintaining some employment increases, experienced the temporary loss of about 500 jobs. However, more than half of the individuals who were laid off are now back at work. Overall, employment in the mining sector is down one-fifth from the corresponding month last year. And no matter how well consumers like low prices at the gas pumps, plummetting oil costs have meant the loss of about 1,200 Utah oil extraction jobs and little relief is in sight. However, we're coming up on the anniversary of the Kennecott shutdown which will at least make the year-over comparisons look better; and when their Utah operations reopen, mining employment should improve significantly.

MANUFACTURING — TROUBLED WATERS

The employment troubles of several Utah manufacturing industries were not assuaged in April. Primary metals manufacturing jobs fell 24.1 percent from last year's levels. Electric machinery and supplies manufacturing — the computer hardware industry — continued to show job losses (down almost six percent) as more layoffs filtered through. And not surprisingly, chemical and petroleum manufacturing positions have dropped by 5.4 percent. Finally, textile and apparel manufacturing employment, already down more than three percent from last year, will lose 125 more jobs in the near future. Altogether, the manufacturing industry has lost 1,400 jobs since April 1985. Moreover, employment gains in transportation equipment manufacturing (the former star of the industry) have started to level off and future layoffs have been announced.

DOING FINE!

Now that we've got that behind us, let's talk about the good things happening in Utah's economy. At 6.5 percent year-over employment growth, the service industry and the finance/insurance/real estate industries tied for first honors. Remember that finance/insurance/real estate outdistanced services in this measure last month. However, the service industry still shows the highest rise in actual jobs — approximately 8,400 since April 1985. Personal/business/amusement services made the largest advance by showing a year-to-year increase of 11.3 percent. Retail trade is still growing strong and has added 5,400 new positions to Utah's economy over the past year. The public sector (including the federal government) isn't doing too poorly either — contributing approximately 5,100 new jobs to nonagricultural total.

THE FEDS

What about federal government employment in Utah? The names Gramm-Rudman-Hollings have been striking fear into the hearts of many federal employees (and State employees whose jobs are funded by federal monies). Many Utahns manifested keen interest as the Supreme Court heard arguments as to the constitutionality of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, and as Congress continued to battle through the budgeting process. How will Gramm-Rudman-Hollings affect employment in Utah? In the first place, no one really knows. To paraphrase Milton Friedman, some predictions require a psychoanalyst rather than an analyst. However, federal employment accounts for around 6.5 percent of Utah's total nonagricultural jobs. Most people are surprised to learn that, nationally, federal **employment** levels have not changed significantly in recent years. Federal employment in Utah, on the other hand, presents a different scenario.

Recently, Utah has experienced above average federal job expansion. In fact, during the past 12 months, federal government employment in Utah has grown, on a year-over basis, between a low of 4.0 percent (April 1986) and a high of 6.7 percent (September 1985), averaging just under 2,100 new jobs. Even after the 4.3 percent Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cut in March, Utah still maintained 1,600 more federal jobs in April 1986 than it did a year ago. Furthermore, only one major federal agency in the State actually sustained net employment losses in the past year.

Where have all these federal jobs come from? During the first part of 1985, many new defense-related positions found their way to the Beehive State. Defense jobs make up just about 60 percent of the total federal payroll in Utah and, if the administration gets its way, may be fairly safe. However, during the past half-year most of the increase came from nondefense employment gains. The big job winners on the non-defense side appear to be those agencies involved with finance, taxation, and monetary policy and federal hospitals. The bottom line? Although federal budget cutting will still hurt Utah in the short run, the damage to employment may not be as severe as originally anticipated.

STILL THE SAME

Urban Utah, for the most part, remains in good economic shape. In spite of recent layoffs, the State economy continues to expand. Mining and durable goods manufacturing are the only major sectors suffering significant employment distress. Counties within the State which rely heavily on these industries also show high unemployment and a sluggish business sector.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH — 1986

Youth in Utah's Labor Force have a reasonably good outlook for summer jobs in 1986. Most industries — retail trade, services, construction, manufacturing, and agriculture — which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, are currently experiencing moderate job growth rates. During the past 12 months total jobs in these industries have gained from 3 to 7 percent. Total nonagricultural employment in Utah is currently about 3.0 percent greater than in 1985. Job openings listed with Job Service offices are running about 7,500 per month. This number of openings is similar to the level experienced during the last five years. Concurrently the number of unemployed persons, about 45,000, is below the level of a year ago. This combination of moderate job growth, stabilized or declined employment and a good variety of job openings, provides the State's youth reasonably good prospects for summer employment this year.

100,000 JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Although the current 3 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in nearly 19,000 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the apparent calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is beneath the surface a seething cauldron of activity — people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually perceived by most people.

This year, the number of job opportunities is expected to be about 100,000 for the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacement due to retirements, death, moving from the area, etc. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eights result from turnover.

Growth Jobs

In the last fifteen years, covering periods of employment growth as well as recession periods, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July, and August. Since Utah's nonagricultural job base is larger now than in the 1970's and since 1986 is a moderate growth year, a net increase of approximately 6,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1986. These jobs will contribute to an expansion of Utah's nonagricultural job base. In addition, seasonal jobs in agriculture will provide approximately 9,000 jobs during the summer months.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will be over 7,000 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence, but through a "filtering down process" it eventually provides employment opportunities for people who are hunting for jobs.

Turnover Jobs

In a growing job market, people exhibit a greater tendency to change jobs. This summer it is expected that some 80,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reasons, i.e., better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual may, in fact, be hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

Summer Labor Supply

There will be an estimated 150,000 individuals competing for the available job opportunities during June, July, and August of this year. These 150,000 consist of approximately 45,000 currently unemployed people; 25,000 new job seekers; and the 80,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months.

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

The impact of large numbers of youth entering the labor market during the summer months is notable.

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for about 28 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 30 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 91 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (approximately 25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who want a job during the summer months. Most of these job seekers are students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for over 61 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 30 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another effect of this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 45 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for about 18 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

The youth group's (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent in the September to May period, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August; a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions, more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job Hunting Success

Job hunting success increases with age and experience. Those 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 20,000, and will join a comparable number of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should experience a success ratio of about 25 percent in obtaining work. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have nearly a 30 percent success ratio in obtaining jobs, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 20 percent success. More education and more work experience account for most of this difference.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job openings will occur in most industries and occupations across the State.

Job Opportunities by Industry

Over half of the 100,000 job opportunities this summer will be in the trade (30,000) and service (26,000) industries. Construction will contribute about 14,000 openings, followed by government (federal-state and local) and manufacturing with each adding 10,000 to 12,000 openings. Transportation (trucking, air, bus, and railroad), communications (telephone/telegraph, radio and television), and public utilities (natural gas and electricity) will add some 3,000 new hires this summer. Also, the finance (banks, credit institutions, and real estate) industry will contribute about 4,000 new hires this summer.

In the trade industry the best potential for employment will be in the food service area (restaurants and fast food outlets). Typically, this industry is where many young people find full or part-time summer employment. Other places of employment in the trade sector with better prospects for work include food stores, auto dealers and service stations, and drug and other proprietary stores.

The services industry encompasses a wide variety of service-related activities. Most new hires will occur in the following categories:

- hotel/motel/lodging industry
- personal services (laundries)
- business services (cleaning, guarding, photo finishing and others)
- auto repair
- miscellaneous services including amusement and recreation activities
- health care (hospitals and nursing homes)
- education (primarily colleges and universities

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment for youth are listed below.

- amusement and recreation facility workers
- child care attendants
- construction laborers
- delivery drivers & helpers
- fast food service workers
- general office clerks
- hotel & motel maids
- kitchen helpers
- landscape laborers
- material handlers and dock workers
- receptionists
- sales clerks
- short order cooks
- sprinkling system installers
- typists
- waiters/waitresses
- warehouse workers
- farm workers

Helpful Job Search Tips

The contest for obtaining a job becomes one of having marketable job skills and timing, i.e., matching the right job skills with the right job at the right time.

Obviously, although summer job opportunities for Utah's youth are reasonably good this year, the competition for those jobs will still be keen. The following "8 Tips For Young Job Hunters" may be helpful:

1. Start early to give yourself as much time as possible.

2. Check for job leads with family, neighbors, employment and job counselors at school.

3. Pursue more than one lead at a time.

4. Be prepared to fill out applications. Bring along a list of references, complete with names, addresses, and telephone numbers. If you have had a job before, be ready to provide the employer's name, address, and the dates when you worked. Know your Social Security Number.

5. Before going for an interview, familiarize yourself with the company and its product or service. Present your skills and assets in their best light. Arrive for the interview alone, at least five minutes early.

6. Dress cleanly and neatly. Don't smoke, chew gum, or wear jeans. Leave portable radios and headphones at home. Speak clearly, avoid slang, and be positive and enthusiastic.

7. Be flexible about working hours. Many summer jobs require working afternoons, evenings, and weekends.

8. Follow-up applications and interviews by calling two or three days later to see if the positions are still available.